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A DOUBTFUL LULLABY.

I hear in a room up stairs,
She is singing a child to sleep,
As I come in unware,
From the twilight soft and deep.

And over my heart it seems
There is stealing a throb now,
And into the land of dreams
I feel I am carried, too.

O! baby upon her breast,
That she soothes in the room above,
The name of your dream is—
The name of my dream is—love.—
—Reta Gregory Fretz in Houston Post.

How Dimes Are Made.

The process of dime making is an interesting one. The silver bullion is first melted and run into two-pound bars. These in turn are run through immense rollers and flattened out to the thickness of the coin. These silver strips are then passed through a machine which cuts them into round discs of the exact dimensions of the coin, ready for the presses; the strips first having been treated with a kind of tallow to prevent their being scratched in their passage through the cutters. The silver blanks are then put into the feeder of the stamping presses, and are fed to the dies by automatic machinery at the rate of 100 per minute—48,000 being turned out in regular working days of twelve hours.

As the smooth blanks are pressed between the ponderous printing dies they receive the lettered and figured impression in a manner similar to that of paper pressed upon a form of type; at the same time the piece is expanded in a slight degree, by which the milling is formed on its rim. The machine drops the completed coin into a receiver, and it is ready for the counter's hands. The instrument used by the counter is not a complicated machine by any means, as one might suppose. It is a simple copper colored tray, having raised edges running across the surface at a distance about the exact width of a dime.

From the receiver the money is dumped on the board or tray, and as it is shaken rapidly by the counter the pieces settle down into the spaces between the ridges. All these spaces being filled, the surplus coin is brushed back into the receiver, and the counter has exactly 1,230 silver dimes, or \$123, on the tray, which number it requires to fill the spaces. The tray is emptied into the boxes, and the money is then ready for shipment. The time does not pass through the hands of the weigher, as does the coin of a larger denomination. One and one-half grains are allowed for a margin of "tolerance" in all silver coins from \$1 down, and the deviation from the standard in the case of the ten cent pieces is so trifling that the expense of weighing the coin of this denomination is dispensed with.—Manufacturer and Builder.

Beans Three Times a Day.

"Whenever I tackle a plate of beans" said the advance agent who landed back in his chair, "my ailing mind and memory resort to a scene I pass in with a road company, otherwise a circus, traveling by wagon. One Saturday afternoon I dropped into a little town called Scarceapple, in the state of Maine. There was but one hotel in the place, and not having the entrance to the society columns, as it were, I placed myself beneath its roof. When supper time arrived I was seated in the dining room ere yet the coatless landlord had ceased to agitate the bell that called the victims to feed. The persecuted heiress that piloted the provender asked me if I would have tea. I realized the hopelessness of my case, and said I would. She retired, reappeared, and placed before me a dish of hot beans, a plate of bread and butter and a cup of tea.

"One Sunday morning I broke my fast with a boiled potato, a cup of something, and some cold beans. The midday meal was an improvement, and consisted of a piece of corned beef, boiled potatoes and baked beans. For supper we had tea and cold beans, and for breakfast Monday morning dalled with a cup of something and a dish of hot beans. When I left, I expressed my regret to the still coatless landlord that I had not been able to enjoy the beans for which his house was noted. If I live to be a thousand years old I'll never forget the expression on his face as he started back and said: 'What! y' didn't git no beans? Well, by gosh, I'll see about that!'—Old City Blizard.

How a Toad Removes His Skin.

It is safe to say but few people have ever been fortunate enough to catch a toad in the act of changing his skin. A man who professes to have been an interested eye witness to such a transaction describes the novel operation as follows: I observed him pressing his elbows against his sides and rubbing downwards. His movements were so singular that I resolved to find out, if possible, what he was up to. After a few smart rubs his skin began to burst open along his back. "Now," said I, "old fellow, you have done it," but he appeared to be unconcerned, and kept on rubbing until he had worked his skin into folds on his sides and hips; then grasping one hind leg with his fore paws, he pulled the skin from the leg as slick as a man would remove a pair of pants; then stripped the other hind leg in the same way.

He next took the cast-off portion of his cuticle and pulled it forward between his forelegs until he could catch it in his mouth, whereupon he forthwith began to swallow it; then, by raising and lowering his head, swallowing at the head bent forward each time, he stripped off the skin underneath until it came to his forelegs. At this stage of the curious proceedings he grasped one of the forelegs with the opposite paw, and by much pulling stripped off the skin; changing hands, he stripped the other, and, by a strong motion of the head, all the time swallowing, he drew it from the neck and swallowed the whole. The entire operation occupied but a few minutes of time.—St. Louis Republic.

Marry a Gentleman.

It was excellent advice I saw lately given to young ladies urging them to marry only gentlemen or not marry at all. A true gentleman is generous and unselfish. He regards another's happiness and welfare as well as his own. You will see the trait running through all his actions. A man who is a beast at home among his sisters, and disdains to do his mother, is just the man to avoid when you come to the great question which is to be answered yes or no. You need not die old maids. But wait until the prince picks us. No harm in delay.

You will not be apt to find him in the ball room. He is not a common dancing player. He has not had time to become a champion; for he has had too much honest, earnest work to do in the world. I have always observed that these "champions" were seldom good for much else.

Hoary in choosing girls when so much is at stake. Do not mistake a passing fancy for undying love. Marrying in haste rarely ends well. Do not resent too much the indifference of your parents. You will travel long and far in this world before you will find any one who has your true interest at heart more than your father or mother.—Philadelphia Record.

Its Altitude is Great.

You seem to have plenty to eat here," said at Pike's Peak. "Yes, indeed; we're—" Yenowine's Nowa.

REMARKABLE SINKHOLE.

ONE IN CALIFORNIA OF ESPECIAL INTEREST, ANOTHER IN NEVADA.

People Living in the Bed of an Old Lake in the Conclia Valley, Cal.—Their Chief Industry Is Gathering Salt—Curious Habits and Customs of the Indians.

"Few divers care to descend more than eighty feet below the surface of the ocean, yet there are many persons on the Pacific coast who think nothing of descending from 200 to 300 feet below the surface level of the Pacific, and not only that, but live there."

This statement one often hears in California, especially in the southern portion, and it is somewhat puzzling to the "tenderfoot."

It contains, however, the elements of truth, as almost every one who comes into southern California through San Diego county passes below the ocean level.

The Southern Pacific railroad engineers found, when building the road, that in East San Diego county there was a remarkable depression, evidently the dry bed of an ancient lake. This is known as the San Felipe sink, and presents a singular appearance, calling to mind the famous Humboldt sink further north. The San Felipe sink is about the same size as the Conclia valley, so called from the fact that its surface is covered with salt flats, showing conclusively that it has been the bed of a lake that at least had a dense Mexican population sometime in the past, but how long ago it would be difficult to say.

THE CALIFORNIA CURIOUSITY.

The spot was first noticed by Surgeon General of the United States army, many years ago. He observed the shore line and came to the conclusion that in the distant past a large body of water stood there. When the surveyors ran their lines across the depression they found that it was one of the most remarkable places on the continent—a cavity near what is now the town of Salton 200 feet below the surface of the Pacific.

This sink, or old lake bed, is 130 miles long by 80 miles wide, and the point of greatest depth is 800 feet below the ocean level.

The region is one of great interest. In the summer it is so hot that the thermometers, according to a native, are made on a telescope plan, and 105 degrees is normal in the shade. Still, sunstroke is never known in the sink, owing, probably, to the low relative humidity.

In wandering through this remarkable place there are many things to attract the attention.

On its northern side are some fine date palms that have been growing here for ages, at least beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

They range from sixty to eighty feet in height and present a grand and picturesque appearance against the mountains.

The trees bear dates of commercial value, the bunches weighing from 75 to 125 pounds.

The trees can be seen by the passengers on the train as it passes the town of Indio, and one wonders how long they have watched over the dismal shores, and if the lake was a lake in reality in their day.

That the lake was salt is shown by the enormous deposits of this mineral. It is especially noticeable at the town of Salton, where for many miles the pedestrian travels on a perfect crust of salt, ranging from a few inches to several feet in thickness.

The principal business followed here is the collection of salt. A number of large mills are built every week in various parts of the country, and some parts of the sink artisan wells have been converted, and what was once a desert is now a richly green and variegated tropical and semi-tropical fruit and flower are raised. The tourist should stop at the town of Indio and make that the central point from which investigations can be made, and it will be well repaid.

THE INDIAN UNDEPANTS.

The native inhabitants of this curious region are a tribe of about 400 Cobuhua Indians, who have apparently strayed out here from the Cobuhua valley. Those examined by the writer near the valley were as a rule a worthless set, with little or no ambition beyond obtaining their living from the government, and no little sympathy has been wasted upon them, though it is true that they have been cheated and had lands stolen from them. Dr. Stephen Bowers, in an interesting paper read before the Ventura County Natural Historical Society, gives some new ideas regarding them. He considers them lineal descendants of the old Aztecs. Their religion includes sun and fire worship at the present day, and they believe in the transmigration of souls. Many of their ideas resemble those of the Buddhists. Thus, while the latter believe that the soul of a friend enters into the elephant perhaps, the Cobuhua believes that the coyote that prowls around may perhaps be all that is left of some of his people. The dead are cremated. This hand makes and uses a stone mortar so common throughout the country for grinding the mesquite bean and coffee, when they happen to have it.

The great Humboldt sink, in Nevada, is a good example of these depressions, and a more desolate, dreary region it is difficult to imagine. Semites must have obtained this original idea of the hole here, as from a distance one appears approaching a vast hole in the earth.

The country has a weird appearance,

and one can well imagine almost anything.

There is something uncanny about the place, as a raver runs into it and disappears,

so the Indians think—in short, sinks,

and that is the end of it. Where it goes they do not care or think, but it flows into this region and stops, and of course there is something very mysterious about it.

The Indians will tell you that the sink has no bottom, and it is not enough that the actual bottom has not been discovered.

A man of mud, the accumulation of centuries, lies here, and will probably be found when the water is up.

The birds are good for them.—Mobile Register.

Ash's Ablest Soldier.

Nearly forty years ago in South Huntington township, Westmoreland county, lived John Hinton. He was an orphan boy, rude and uneducated, and had wandered there from the neighborhood of Masontown, Fayette county. With no known relatives, he was kicked from one family to another till manhood, enlisting then in the war. At his close he was sent to escort the Cherokees beyond the Mississippi. From Indian territory he went to New Orleans and shipped as a common sailor on a vessel bound for the East Indies. At the Bay of Madras, on the western shores of the Bay of Bengal, he deserted and enlisted in a British regiment. He served many years, and during the memorable Sepoy rebellion was noted for his daring bravery. At his discharge he was presented with a gold medal by the governor general himself.

He is next heard of traveling in a caravan from Delhi westward across the Indus river, through Afghanistan and Persia, to Turkey and back. In time from trading he became immensely wealthy and was the owner of five caravans, containing 13,000 horses and camels and fifty elephants. In 1873 he visited Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, for copper, great quantities of which are there mined and smelted. His magnificent retinue attracted the attention of the ameer and he was invited to an audience, an honor never before received by a Christian. A present of 100 of his best horses was his reward.

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Metal Working of the Chinese.

The metal smith's trade is very powerful and influential in China, wrought metal being a favorite decoration for houses, altars in churches, town halls, assembly rooms and business places of the more wealthy firms. The metals used are brass, white bronze, which closely resembles British metal, gold bronze, ordinary bronze and silver. The work of the Chinese metal smith is greatly inferior to that of men in our country, originality of design, art in artistic finish. The metal smiths are very skillful in their work.

The metal smith makes good wages, and has a good social position in China, but the industry is not a healthy one, the Chinese not understanding the physiological action of the metallic oxides on the system, and not knowing how to prevent or remedy the injuries they suffer. The Chinese system of casting is very similar to ours, but in cleaning and polishing they use no chemicals, relying almost entirely on manual labor, and the use of lathes fitted up with polishing brushes.

They understand oxidation, and produce malachite and azurite effects and the like very effectively. They secure these, not by the direct action of acids and acid vapor baths, but by burying the objects to be treated in various kinds of decomposing organic matter.

In one respect the work of the Chinese smith is peculiar. The soldiers in many parts of the Chinese empire still wear fine mail armor, helmets, breast plates and shields, and the same articles are worn by the participants in civic processions and official pageants. As a consequence such armor is still made, and the armorers occupied in China about the same position that he did in Europe in medieval times.

A suit of brass armor worn by one of the Black Flag leaders in the Tonkin war is said to have successfully resisted bullets, and to have broken a bayonet thrust delivered by a powerful French marine.

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C. C. POWNING, Editor and Proprietor

WORK OF THE SILVER CONVENTION.

The Sacramento Bee remarks: If the Silver Convention shall result in directing public attention to the important subject that it considered, its labors will have accomplished a direct good. It is impossible that the subject can be long considered by the people without compelling Congress to supply a remedy for the existing condition of financial affairs. It is not necessary to accept Tom Fitch's eloquent but wild and gloomy presentation of the contest between Wall street and the balance of the country in order to appreciate the necessity for a return to legislation for the benefit of the people. While new land is coming under cultivation, new factories building, and production actually exceeding consumption, the people are less able to buy, because gold, the solitary standard of our currency, is too valuable under the contraction scheme. It makes no difference to the toller that a gold dollar will buy twice as much as it used to if he has to work twice as long to earn the dollar. Yet that is the tendency of the contraction policy. The demonetization of silver and the rapid retirement of national bank notes has cramped the finances of the country. The people are comparatively moneyless, for the capitalists have hoarded the gold, and the people's money has been retired from circulation.

Congress will not, however, heed the voice of the Silver Convention. It would be too much to expect that the men who have grudgingly consented to the coining of \$2,000,000 in silver per month will suddenly agree that the mints shall be opened for the free coining of the gray metal. Nor is it likely that Congress will command the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Government certificates based upon gold and silver in the Treasury vaults. It is feared that the Silver Convention demanded too much—not that the demands were not just, but because of the improbability that they can be secured.

Fitch was a long way off in his figures. The estimate of 8,000 millionaires was too low. Those fortunate fellows number 100,000 in the United States. It has been shown that the annual net income of those 100,000 exceeds by some \$200,000,000 the savings of the 17,000,000 toilers of the country. The question has been asked, "How long will it take the millionaires to acquire all the wealth of the nation at that rate?" The answer will be easier when the creation of wealth by the opening of new territory for settlement ceases.

The Convention has done its part fairly well. Now we shall see what Congress will do.

The Omaha Bee says the action of the St. Louis Convention is likely to have an important influence upon Congress. So far as the administration is concerned, it continues to be reported from Washington that the President and Secretary of the Treasury will take a liberal attitude regarding silver. It is still said that the Secretary is favorably disposed to a policy of issuing certificates of deposits of bullion as a compromise between the advocates of an increased coinage and the outspoken opponents of coinage, but there is doubt as to whether the President can be induced to favor this plan. Senator Allison has been quoted as predicting that a free coinage bill will pass the Senate, and there is reason to believe that such a measure will have large support in the House. When the recommendations of the Administration are known a safer judgment can be formed as to what Congress may do, but the probability is that present legislation will not go farther than to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to coin silver to the maximum amount allowed by the present law, four million dollars a month.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of War that the United States, Persia and China are about the only nations which still adhere to the single battalion infantry formation. China will soon be ahead of us as she is about to adopt German tactics. Really it is about time to adapt our military system, what there is of it, to the exigencies of modern warfare.

A boy is lying in Philadelphia with his body swollen to twice its natural size, the result of excessive cigarette smoking. This reverses the ordinary rule. The average cigarette fiend presents the appearance of having shrunk from the fair proportions of wholesome youth or manhood.

Of the two lepers found in San Francisco Wednesday by the Health Inspector, one has been working, until within a few days, in a local cigar factory. This is a pleasing reflection for smokers who are not particularly getting cigars of white manufacture.

There are 131 new members in the new House of Representatives. They will not be allowed to all speak at once.

As a measure of economy the railroads in the Southwest should appoint the road agents as receivers.

Secretary Blaine is under the weather but expects to be able to attend to business in a day or two.

It was the field against Reed but he got away with the entire bandits.

Dom Pedro is in London. The ex-Emperor says he is all right.

Adolph Sutro's Purchases.

Adolph Sutro, who has been traveling in Europe for several months, has returned to San Francisco. While abroad he purchased a number of books from the Perkins library, which was sold while he was in Europe, together with several thousand rare trees, shrubs and plants, which will be planted on Sutro Heights, at the San Miguel Nurseries and in Alameda county.

The San Francisco Alta chirps: Our San Francisco delegates to the silver convention made a golden mistake when they marched with a gold-fringed flag of a gilt pole, topped out with a gold eagle. It should have been a silver flag with an arctiferous grizzly, signifying their intention to bear the gold market.

The Austin Reveille thinks:

Senator Stewart and F. G. Newlands left the State together for St. Louis to attend the National Silver Convention. These two political rivals have evidently joined forces.

ALKALI LANDS.

A bulletin issued by Professor E. W. Hilgard from the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of California gives some valuable directions for the treatment of "alkali lands." Professor Hilgard points out that the alkali, so called, is an evidence of the peculiar richness of the soils in plant foods. The salts of potash and soda which make up the alkali of California are the products of the "weathering away" of the soil. But in most soils the soda salts are leached out by the rains and are carried by the rivers to the sea. In the San Joaquin and other parts of the State, says the Examiner, the rainfall is small and the drainage bad. The salts are not carried off as fast as they are produced. The soil is never leached out and the salts accumulate from year to year. The evaporation of the moisture from the ground leaves the salts held in solution as a deposit on the surface, causing the "rise of the alkali" on the lands during the dry season.

The remedy, as the University bulletin points out, follows from the cause. It is to be found by washing out the soils by irrigation and draining the water away from beneath into the rivers and to the sea.

Now this is to be done in most cases a question for local discussion. The object cannot be accomplished by merely putting water on the soil. Such an expedient has naturally failed, unless at the same time it is drained off from beneath. Otherwise the alkali has remained in the soil and has reappeared as a surface deposit, with the evaporation of the water that held in solution. If the water is taken off by underdrainage, however, it is possible to leach out soils so that the alkali will not reappear for ages.

In many of the alkali districts of this State and in most of the alkali districts of California an effective system of underdrainage is beyond the means of individuals. To reclaim the lands co-operation will be necessary. The manner in which the alkali has remained in the soil and has reappeared as a surface deposit, with the evaporation of the water that held in solution. If the water is taken off by underdrainage, however, it is possible to leach out soils so that the alkali will not reappear for ages.

The Cronin Defense.

Special to the JOURNAL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—In the Cronin case to-day Judge Longenecker finished his address on behalf of the defense.

He referred to the vast amount of evidence produced in the case—all of it circumstantial—and explained the different light in which such evidence must be considered from that accorded to direct evidence. He dwelt upon the necessity that jurors should lay aside their natural prejudices against these men on account of their nationality and religion. The Court then adjourned until Monday.

A New and Novel Scheme.

Special to the JOURNAL.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 30.—In the State Mineral Land Convention to-day a resolution was adopted favoring the formation of a Mineral Land Association, whose capital stock should be \$50,000, in one dollar shares. Two prominent mining men from each county are made incorporators. The object is the active prosecution of protests and contests against the Northern Pacific railway, and efforts to obtain patents to mineral land in Montana, also assisting by competent counsel all mines in Montana to obtain titles to mining lands. All of the stock was subscribed.

A Willful Murder.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SIXSON, Cal., Nov. 30.—This afternoon an Italian, whose name is unknown, induced Antonio Madruga, a Portuguese, to take a walk. When about half a mile from town the Italian deliberately fired two shots at Madruga, one taking effect in the back, the bullet lodging under the spine. The Italian fled. Officers are in pursuit of him. It is supposed robbery was the object of the shooting.

They Cry for the Emperor.

Special to the JOURNAL.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Hamburg firms receive cipher dispatches freely from Rio Janeiro. One dispatch reports that in a row

in the streets of Rio Janeiro after a public meeting were cries of "Down with the Republic," and "Long live Dom Pedro."

Revolvers were actively used, several persons were killed and many wounded.

Off With the Old and On With the New.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 30.—Marie P. Thurman, daughter of Judge Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, who was recently divorced from Lieutenant Coles, of the United States Navy, was married this evening at the Catholic Church by Rev. Father Tbach, of Thomas C. Gifford, head of a custom house brokerage in this city.

A Switch Off.

Special to the JOURNAL.

MARFA, Cal., Nov. 30.—Early this morning the Sunset special freight ran into some cars on the sidetrack at Atwater, badly wrecking them and the engine. The engineer and fireman were slightly injured. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch.

A Gravel Train Heard From.

Special to the JOURNAL.

MARYSVILLE, Nov. 30.—A gravel train of the Southern Pacific ran off the track this morning at Wilson depot, on the Knights' Landing extension through Butte county. Six cars were wrecked. The accident was caused by the track giving away owing to the wet ground.

No Case.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., Nov. 30.—The case of Edward Callaghan, against Powderly, Byrne and Wiss, prominent Knights of Labor, for conspiracy, before Justice Merritt to-day, the Justice decided that the evidence was not sufficient and the case was dismissed.

A Fatal Collision.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 30.—The Old Colony Steamboat train for Stonington collided with the switch engine at Branch Avenue bridge this morning. Two engines were smashed. Engineer Burnham was instantly killed, and three other employees seriously injured.

Busted by the Boom.

Special to the JOURNAL.

MERCED, Nov. 30.—The delegates of the National Grange arrived by special train this morning and were met at the depot by the Merced Grange and a band. They were tendered a banquet at the El Capitan hotel. The special train went south at 10 o'clock.

Old Probabilities.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—W. A. Clinton, a real estate operator, filed a petition in insolvency to-day, asking to be adjudged a voluntary bankrupt, with liabilities at \$93,000, mostly in notes secured by real estate.

STAMBOL AND SUNOL.

MORMONS KNOCKED OUT.

THE BRAZILIANS STILL HANKER AFTER THE BENEVOLENT DOM PEDRO.

The Fast Nags to Go to Los Angeles—A Number of Accidents.

An Exciting Explosion.

Special to the JOURNAL.

OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 30.—An explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred in the suburbs this afternoon. Two brothers named Fisher and Ed. Hoffman were killed. Five tons of glycerine, owned by the Torpedo Company, were being unloaded from a boat and placed in the magazine. It is supposed the boys in some manner caused the accident while the men were absent. The shock was a tremendous one. Farm houses near by were shattered and blown to pieces. An ice house building 300 feet square was reduced to kindling wood. The windows in the possession of the Endowment House were broken, and the shock was so violent that the windows in the Endowment House were shattered.

Judge Anderson Gives the Control of Salt Lake City to the Gentiles.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 30.—Judge Anderson to-day delivered his decision in the matter of the application of Mormons who have taken the Endowment House oath for admission to citizenship. The decision reviews the testimony at length and denies the application.

Judge Anderson holds that the Mormon Church has always been a treasonable organization in its teachings, and practices hostility to the United States Government, seeking its overthrow; that the oath administered to its members in the Endowment House binds them, under penalty of death, to implicit obedience to the priesthood in all things, temporal as well as spiritual, and to avenge the death of the prophets, Joseph and Hiram Smith, upon the Government and people of the United States.

The decision says the evidence establishes beyond any reasonable doubt that the endowment ceremonies are inconsistent with the oath of citizenship, and the application of John Moore and Walter Edgar, is accordingly denied. As to the admission of the other applicants, on the ground they belonged to the Mormon Church only, the Judge says can be no question that the Church exercises the right to control its members in temporal as in spiritual affairs, and the evidence also shows blood attachment as one of the doctrines of the Church. This evidence, the court holds, does not sustain the claim of counsel that the feelings of the Mormon people toward the Government have undergone any change, and that in latter years the feeling of hostility has disappeared or become greatly modified. The evidence shows the Church has, in a most determined manner, opposed the enforcement of the laws of the United States against polygamy.

The Judge concluded by saying it has always been the policy of this Government to encourage aliens who came in good faith to reside in this country to become citizens, but when a man of foreign birth comes here and joins an organization which requires of him allegiance paramount to his allegiance to the Government it is time for the Courts to inquire whether such a man should be admitted to citizenship.

The evidence in this case shows unquestionably that the teachings, practices and purposes of the Mormon Church are antagonistic to the Government of the United States, and that its members are animitated by a feeling of hostility to the Government and its laws. Therefore an alien who is a member of said Church is not fit to be a citizen of the United States.

They Result of a Strike.

Special to the JOURNAL.

DENVER, Nov. 30.—Fifteen out of seventeen mines in Boulder county, operated by the Colorado Coal Operators' Association, were closed down to-day. Three hundred miners are out on strike. They claim they were compelled to work over time.

Men's fine Prince Alberts, Three-button Cutaways, Fine Frocks, Sacks, Chinchilla Coats and Vests, and Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats. In Underwear I have the best and finest brands in the country. A full line of the California Hosier Co.'s goods, Marysville and Oregon Flannels, Silk and Vicuna Underwear, Silk Shirts in Stripes and Plaids, handsome designs. Cuffs, Collars and the finest assortment of fine neck wear that has ever been exposed for sale; also Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers. Gloves in all grades and styles, lined and unlined. The largest and finest Assortment of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's.

And be convinced that you can get more real value for your money than you can get in any other house in the State. The stock consists of

Men's fine Prince Alberts, Three-button Cutaways, Fine Frocks, Sacks, Chinchilla Coats and Vests, and Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats. In Underwear I have the best and finest brands in the country. A full line of the California Hosier Co.'s goods, Marysville and Oregon Flannels, Silk and Vicuna Underwear, Silk Shirts in Stripes and Plaids, handsome designs. Cuffs, Collars and the finest assortment of fine neck wear that has ever been exposed for sale; also Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers. Gloves in all grades and styles, lined and unlined. The largest and finest Assortment of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's.

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DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
12½ CENTS PER WEEK.

BREVITIES.

Yesterday was a foggy day.
Judge C. H. Belknap is in town.
There are no flies on the JOURNAL.
The storm has made the streets very muddy.

Judge Sabin was a passenger for the Bay last night.

The Board of Commissioners will be in session to-morrow.

Attorney General Alexander returned to Carson yesterday afternoon.

Indian Agent Sears was up from the Pyramid Reservation last night.

Judge Leonard and wife intend to leave to-morrow night for Sacramento.

Lake Tahoe is reported to have raised over six inches during the late storm.

Cattlemen say there are now between 9,000 and 10,000 head being fed on the Meadows.

The JOURNAL is only one bit a week, delivered by carrier. Don't take it if you don't want it.

Miss Ada Finleyson has gone to Boston to receive instructions in vocal music at the Conservatory of Music.

Rev. J. H. Webber will preach in the Methodist Church at 11 A. M. and at 5 and 7 P. M. All are cordially invited.

J. W. Eckley, the Virginia agent of the Bank of California, came down from the Comstock last night to meet his family who will be up on this morning's train.

A large shipment of silver bullion arrived in Carson Wednesday from Eastern Nevada for the Carson Mint. The metal came from the Cortez mine, in Lander county, and amounted to \$50,000.

R. H. Lindsay returned from Hawthorne last night, where he has been engaged for several days in the Pumico case. The case was given to the jury yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, but no verdict has yet been arrived at.

Superintendent Yerington, of the V. & T. R., will leave for the East next Wednesday to enjoy a much needed vacation, and at the same time avail himself of No. 1 medical advice. Mr. Yerington is threatened with deafness.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Regular 9:30 Morning Board.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Following are the opening and closing quotations:

200 Ophir, 3 90, 3 95
60 Mexican, 2 85, 2 90

100 Gold & Berry, 1 65
300 Best & Belcher, 3 30
Con. Cal. & Va., 5 3 b, 5%

200 Savage, 1 40
400 Chollar, 1 55, 1 60

Polosi, 1 35, 1 80
200 Hale & Norcross, 2 90

150 Crown Point, 2 40, 2 35

Yellow Jacket, 2 1/2, 2 70 a

300 Belcher, 2 60, 2 55

Imperial, 30c b, 35 a

50 Kentuck, 85c

150 Alpha, 1 50

50 Confidence, 4 30

250 Sierra Nevada, 2 45, 2 40

Utah, 75c b, 80c a

Bullion, 55c b, 60c a

Exchequer, 50c b

140 Seg. Belcher, 1 1/4, 4 20

200 Overman, 92c

Justice 160 b

100 Union Con., 2 95

Alts, 1 35 b, 2 c

Julia, 30c b, 35c a

Caledonia, 20c b, 25c a

Occidental, 1 b, 1 10 a

Lady Washington, 35c b, 40c a

50 Challenge, 1 50

Scorpio, 20c b, 25c a

Eureka Con., 4 a

150 West Comstock, 25c

100 Queen, 70c

350 Commonwealth, 3 05, 3

500 North Commonwealth, 90c

After 9:30 A. M. Board.

Hals & Norcross, 2 95 a

Savage, 1 35, 1 40 a

Chollar, 1 60 s

Potosi, 1 35 s

Gould & Berry, 1 60 s, 1 65 a

Best & Belcher, 2 90 s, 2 95 s

Con. Cal. & Va., 5 3 b, 5%

Union Con., 2 90 s, 2 95 a

Sierra Nevada, 2 40 s, 2 45 s

Mexican, 2 85 s, 2 95 s, 2 90 s

Ophir, 3 80 s, 3 34 b

Crown Point, 2 30 s, 2 1/4 s

Yellow Jacket, 2 65 s, 2 60 b

Belcher, 2 60 s, 2 55 s

Seg. Belcher, 1 20 s, 1 1/4 s

Alpha, 1 20 s, 1 1/4 s

Alts, 1 85 s, 1 90 s

Bullion, 55c s

Exchequer, 50c s

Overman, 95c s

Challenge, 1 35 s, 1 70 a

Confidence, 4 40

Imperial, 30c s

Justice, 1 60

Grand Prize, 50c b, 55c a

Baltimore, 50c b, 100 a

Benton Con., 5 a, 4 1/4 b

Occidental, 1 05 s, 1 a

Bodie, 50c s

Julia, 35c s

Pearl, 25c s

Silver Hill, 40c s

Utah, 80c s

New York Con., 25c s, 20c s

Del Monte, 75c s, 80c s

Queen, 70c s

North Bell Isle, 1 20 s

Lieutenant Governor Bell.

Governor Stevenson yesterday appointed Frank Bell, of Reno, Lieutenant Governor vice Chubuck, resigned. The Governor might have ransacked the State and he could not have found a better man. Mr. Bell is a man of unimpeachable integrity and of a high moral character. He will fill the position with credit to the Governor and the people.

Folsom & Wells.

The new ad. of Folsom & Wells indicates that the old Masonic corner continues to be a lively place for groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., and that the business of the firm is increasing with the country. Every courtesy is extended customers, and prices are always as low as the lowest.

Excellent, reliable and economical are the stoves and ranges sold by Lange & Schmitt. Every house and store should have them. Call and inspect before purchasing.

THE MODEL CLASS.

DAM BUILDING UP NORTH.

The Closing Exercises of the State Teachers Institute.

The Virginia Enterprise gives the annexed account of the closing exercises Friday afternoon:

The school room was full when the afternoon session began with a lesson on vocal music by Mrs. R. C. Storey, Gold Hill, in which she introduced work by the class.

Miss Tupper then conducted exercises by the third-year normal class of the State University. She gave the course of study in addition to the academic course. It was explained that each young lady was to give simply what she had given before in school. Nothing was especially prepared and the programme only showed the daily work. This programme was one of the most interesting features of the institute.

The several members of the class illustrated the method of teaching various branches, and a number of features of the present system are curious to those who went to school before the war.

It was almost a pity that Major Buffaker was not here to hear the character sketch of little Paul Domby, Dickens' description of the mental jamming at the school to which Paul was sent would have given him a chance to smile triumphantly at the advocate of "hot education." It is understood that he will speak this afternoon and tell his side of the question, and he might read a page from "Domby and Son" as appropriate introduction.

Methods of teaching reading were very ably illustrated by Miss Mattie Snow, who put the class through a variety of exercises, the most striking of which was the whispering.

There was a time when whispering in school was a punishable offense. Now it is actually taught as a means of acquiring a correct pronunciation of the consonant sounds. Of course the whisper must be whispered at the proper time and under direction of the teacher, but it is hard for old people to realize that the world has changed into a plane of education where what was once the typical school punishment is now actually taught. If Edward Belcham had written "Looking Backward" 20 years ago, and had included a description of this feature of education in the class of young ladies made a very graceful appearance.

The class, by signs, was very attractively led by the eloquent gestures of the teacher, but it is hard to realize that the girl's ears a young woman with a new-fangled bonnet. Reading from sub-

sequent gestures that this was an error they were unable to catch up the thread of the tale in time to fully appreciate its interest, but they saw that it ended well, and enjoyed it greatly, even if they could not repeat it to their friends.

The entire programme of the normal class was full of interest, not to teachers only, but to those who measure the progress of the world by the progress in educational methods. It might be proper to observe in passing that the State University is making some very good teachers for the children of Nevada, and if it did nothing else could well be considered a useless property.

The normal class was followed by an instrumental solo by Miss Eva Quaife, of the School for Girls. Miss Quaife is one of the more accomplished musicians in the State, and her performance was thoroughly enjoyed by those who appreciate the perfection of art.

Prof. Devol, of the State University, read a paper on the origin and benefits of agricultural stations, and dwelt largely upon the advantages that the world derived from a scientific knowledge of farming. The most important branch of education is conducted in connection with the University, the Agricultural Station having been located there—and Mr. Devol brought into clear view the advantages to the State that will accrue in time from an application of science to the tillage of our land. He is evidently fully impressed with the vast importance of the science that teaches how to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, and made excellent use of the ample field of reminiscence and discussion that his subject affords.

There are many yet living who can remember when the scientific farmer was an object of derision to the hard-handed laborer who put in the hard crops by the light of the moon, and who pointed to the pecuniary losses of the advanced guard of exact methods of agriculture as justification for their ridicule. That day is happily past for the hungry people of the world long since passed. The pioneers in the experiment sowed their seed on a soil in which it firmly germinated, and though a few through inadvertent knowledge sometimes made unpredictable experiments their money and like bread cast upon the waters, and fanning with a knowledge of the reason why is now recognized as the art of arts itself. It might seem to our young people that the master's drill is a mere effective implement as a money maker than the grain drill, but they will learn that the minor who digs for gold depends for his living upon the farmer who digs for potatoes.

A CONFEDERATE NOTE

Redeemed at Far Value at a Virginia Faro Bank.

The Virginia Chronicle sports this:

On Thanksgiving Day a stranger visited a local faro bank and passing a \$20 bill to the dealer received "chips" representing that amount in change. The stranger won \$80 and redeemed the bank note. He re-entered some time afterward and again passed in the same \$20 bank bill and won \$87 but did not take the bill in part payment as on his first visit, telling the dealer he preferred coin. After the stranger's departure it was ascertained that the bank note was Confederate paper of the vintage 1863. The faro dealer who accepted the Confederate note is still looking for the stranger from whom he received it, with a slim prospect of success in the search.

The gloomy visages of the attaches of the faro game when the incident related above occurred, would have looked more appropriate in a funeral procession than at a Thanksgiving festival.

Nevada's Deputies.

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 30.—H. W. Byington, Internal Revenue Collector, this afternoon made the following division appointments:

First Division, H. F. G. Wulf, Sacramento; Second Division, Wm. L. Cole, Nevada City; Third Division, A. A. Thayer, Grand Island, Colusa Co.; Fourth Division, John W. Gage, Chico; Fifth Division, Thos. E. McRae, Red Bluff; Sixth Division, Walter S. Davis, Santa Rosa; Seventh Division, Charles Newman, Dixon; Eighth Division, (State of Nevada) Fred. Reid, of Winnemucca; Ninth Division, Nevada, J. H. Hogh, Eureka.

The Gentle Rain.

Special to the JOURNAL.

GIRLBOY, Nov. 30.—Rain again com-

menced this evening, after a day of clear weather. The indications are for an all night storm.

Special to the JOURNAL.

Excellent, reliable and economical are the stoves and ranges sold by Lange & Schmitt. Every house and store should have them. Call and inspect before purchasing.

A Bad Game of Cards.

Special to the JOURNAL.

HARRISON, OR., Nov. 30.—At Lexington last night Edward Jones, the son of a respectable people of this town, left his wife, a social dance and repaired to a neighboring saloon to indulge in a game of cards. He had an altercation with the dealer, Huram Harper, about cashing checks, and returned to the ball room for his brother, Newton Jones, and several other young men. The Jones boys then proceeded to administer a beating to Harper. The latter escaped, with blood trickling down his face, and warned them to come no further. The party again attacked him, when he drew a revolver and fired three shots, killing Edward Jones and narrowly missing Newton. The latter knocked Harper down, but he managed to escape, only to be arrested later. The affair has created great excitement.

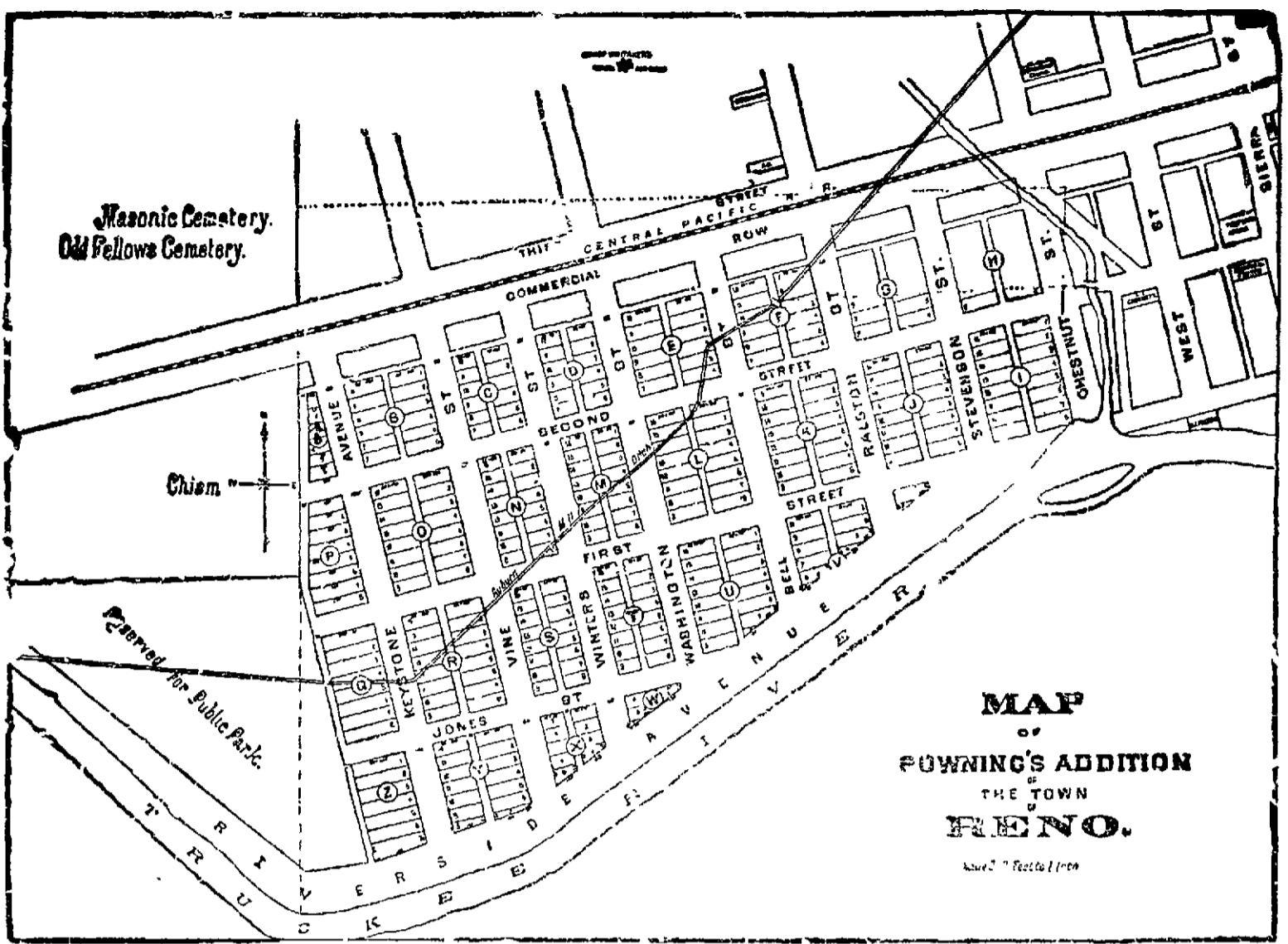
WHAT ON EARTH

is the reason people will not, can or do not see any difference in cheap nostrums put up by druggists? Is it because they are not made of good medicine?

Mr. Harrison, who is superintending the construction of the dam, says that it will be finished before Spring; no matter what the weather may be, the work will be continued.

The work is now more than half completed.

Some might ask where will the water come from to fill such a large basin. Ball's canyon carries away all the surplus water from Secret valley, and all the vast watershed surrounding makes it practically one of the best sources of water supply that we know of, and we have heard it said repeatedly that it frequently carries sufficient



250 Beautiful Lots For Sale!

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS INVESTMENT AND A HOME.

THE MOST LOVED CITY IN THE WEST—RENO.

Facing the Truckee—The Aristocratic Avenue of the West—Good Sewerage—Healthy Location and Safe Investment.

The proprietor is now ready to receive proposals for lots in Powning's Addition. The map gives a good idea of the tract, which is situated between the Central Pacific Railroad and the Truckee River, and commences on the west at a point three blocks distant from Virginia Street, making it the most central and convenient of any portion of the rapidly growing town of Reno. Unlike any other part of the town this Addition faces the beautiful Truckee River and Riverside Avenue is certain to become the fashionable driveway of the country. The streets are 80 feet wide, while Riverside and Keystone Avenues are intended to be 100 feet in width. All alleys are 20 feet wide. The soil is a rich gravelly loam, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. Being situated as it is it is more safe from fire than any other section. The regular lots are 50x140 feet. The sewerage is perfect.

Before Buying Elsewhere Parties will do Well to Look at These Lots.

RENO!

Is the Railroad Center of Nevada.

RENO!

Is the Educational Center of Nevada.

RENO

Is the Healthiest Town in Nevada.

RENO

Is Great, and Alfalfa is King!

The Safest Investment

IN THE STATE

RENO PROPERTY

Is the Cheapest on the Coast in comparison with that of other cities.

RENO

Has no equal in Nevada or California for salubrity of climate, wealth of soil, diversity of products and stability. Situated in the very heart of the celebrated Truckee Meadows the future of Reno is assured. Reno is the City of Homes. There is not a house to rent in Reno. New buildings are occupied as fast as erected. Reno has advantages which no other town can equal. The climate is mild and genial in Winter, and even and healthful in Summer. There are no excessively heated or severely cold terms, and while the days may be warm in Summer the nights are deliciously cool; in Winter sleigh-riding is the exception and not the rule.

Facilities for irrigating surpass any in the State and there is no failure of crops. Reno has Churches of all denominations, Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls, Mt. St. Mary's Academy, the State University, and splendid Public Schools.

The Reno Water Co. furnishes ample pure, cold water for all purposes. The Reno Electric Light Co.'s electric light system, already well established, is being augmented. The Reno Gas Co. supplies gas for all purposes. The streets of Reno are lighted by electricity.

RENO!

Has 5,000 Population and is

Growing Rapidly.

The Loveliest Town.

The Cleanest Town.

The Wealthiest Town!

RENO

Is Supported by the Richest

Farming Country of Nevada,

Northern California and South-

Oregon.

RENO

Reno's geographical position is excellent. It is on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, only 154 miles from Sacramento, and 244 miles from San Francisco. It is the terminus of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad running south, and of the Nevada and California Railroad running north. It has two Flouring Mills, Planing Mills, three Nurseries, a Soap Factory, Reduction Works, and other industries. A great Woolen Mill and a Sash, Door, Blind and Box Factory, are about to be established.

Reno has the Bank of Nevada with \$300,000 capital, and the First National Bank with \$200,000 capital. It has two fine papers in the DAILY and WEEKLY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL and the Daily and Weekly Gazette.

Reno is the natural home of the Alfalfa, and therefore the great cattle headquarters of the State. Here are fed the prime beef for the California market. Reno potatoes are the best in the world, and she also excels in Strawberries and the small fruits. Reno Wheat took the first prize at the great New Orleans Exposition.

The State Fair is always held at Reno.

Reno is the County Seat of Washoe County, the wealthiest county in Nevada.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. C. J. MULLEN,
OFFICE: SECOND STREET, NEXT
Door to "Journal" Office.
HOURS: 9 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.
by 25¢.

THOMAS FITCH,
AT TORNEY AT LAW,
in First National Bank Building, Reno, Nevada.

Manufacture and have constantly on hand

SPORTING,

MINING,
and BLASTING
POWDER,

A superior quality, fresh from the mills. It is being constantly received and transported into the interior, and delivered to the consumer within a few days of the time of its manufacture, and is in every way

Superior to Any Other Powder

In the market. We have been awarded successively

Three Gold Medals!

At the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE and the State Agricultural Society for the superiority of our products over all others. We call attention to our

Hercules Powder,

Which combines all the force of other strong explosives now in use, and the lifting force of the very

BEST BLASTING POWDER,

Thus making it vastly superior to any other com-

pound now in use

Circular containing a full description of this Powder can be obtained on application at the offices of any of our agents.

JOHN F. LOHSE, Sec'y.

TEHAMA COUNTY,

10,378 27,100 Acres.

Township 25 N, Range 7 W, Mt.

Diablo Meridian.

This township lies on the eastern slope of the Coast Range of mountains, and from 13 to 22 miles west from Mt. Shasta, the county seat of Tehama County. The bold notes of the U. S. Surveyor will be found in the state line, "This township is well adapted for grazing, as it affords pasture for large herds of cattle. It is watered by the various tributaries of Eel Creek. It is also very valuable for timber, which consists of a heavy growth of yellow and sugar pine, spruce and cedar. There is a heavy undergrowth of chaparral, chemical and manzanita. The overhanging trees are mostly dead instances of ancient timber, easily secured at government price, namely, \$2.50 per acre for standing timber."

In Section 9, coal was discovered recently by some hunters, but nothing has been done to develop the mine, although samples which have been tested show the coal to be of excellent quality.

We are assured that a Railroad heading for the Coast, and running through the Coast Range, will be built very near this ranch. Price for the whole, consisting of 10,378 27,100 acres will be \$300,000.

TERMS.—One-third cash, and balance in two equal yearly payments. Apply to

GREENWOOD & CO., WOLFE,

Agents, No. 415 Montgomery Street, San Fran-

cisco, Cal.

And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before 10th day of December, 1889.

SELDEN HETZEL, Register.

STATE OF NEVADA,

County of Washoe,

I, R. E. Osburn, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that I know well and am true to the best of my knowledge and belief,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July, A. D. 1889.

T. V. JULIEN, Clerk of the District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe County.

By W. L. KNOX, Deputy.

STATE OF NEVADA,

County of Washoe,

I, R. E. Osburn, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that I know well and am true to the best of my knowledge and belief,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this second day of November, A. D. 1889.

J. S. A. JONES, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

J. N. EVANS,

W. G. POWELL,

J. A. RABIN,

Directors.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....\$150,000.00

Deposits subject to demand.....27,000.00

Undivided profits.....13,752.67

Due other banks.....40,249.50

Due to stockholders.....303.69

Total.....\$302,187.33

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....\$368,877.16

Current expenses and taxes paid.....\$2,497.61

Furniture and fixtures.....\$2,428.62

Specie.....\$1,72

Total.....\$302,187.33

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE BANK OF NEVADA, AT RENO, IN THE STATE OF NEVADA, at the close of business

Nov 1, 1889

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J. A. RABIN,

Directors.

PALACE RESTAURANT,

IN PALACE HOTEL, • • • RENO, NEVADA.

J. GODFREY, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

DAY OR NIGHT.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

• • •

The public car rest assured that the Palace Restaurant will be maintained in a first-class manner.

• • •

PINNIGER,

APOTHECARY,

Corner Virginia Street and

Commercial Row.

VICHY WATER ON DRAUGHT.

G. GUILFORD, President.

W. S. BUNDE, Vice Pres.

Wm. Bent, Secretary.

First Natl. Bank, Treasurer.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,

Wood Turnings,

Windows, Doors, Blinds, Moldings,

Pickets, Shingles, Etc.

• • •

ESTRAY NOTICE.

CAME TO THE QUICKHORN RANCH SPANISH